

W H I T S T A B L E U R B A N D I S T R I C T

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In Office: 1971

Chairman of the Council - Councillor Mrs.C.J. Grundon

Chairman of the Public Health
and Housing Committee - Councillor Mrs.M.E. Brown

Clerk - M.G.P. Young, Solicitor

Treasurer - M. Landon, F.I.M.T.A.

Engineer and Surveyor
B.E. Hardy, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

Medical Officer of Health
M.S. Harvey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health
J.L. Gordon, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Major General, Retired)

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Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting the report on 1971, it is fair to state that 1972, during which this report was written, was the "year of paper" with such a shower of reports, circulars, committees and working parties that it is little surprise that 1973 is to be the "year of the trees", without doubt to replace those that provided the paper for 1972. The risk to the health of those who are involved in reorganisation has been referred to elsewhere in observations on local government reform in London. It is, therefore, not out of season to express the hope that on health grounds, Councillors should lean lightly on their Council officials during this period of double loading.

There has been included in the report a diagram based on the Advance Analysis of the 1971 Census of the age groups of the Whitstable population. The diagram shows that the cohorts of young people moving into the older age groups will increase the population as much as the movement of elderly or retired persons increase the 55+ age groups, if there is local opportunity and employment to keep them here. The local fertility rate (total births per 1000 women aged 15 - 44) is higher than that of the Greater London area, the comparison being 81.5 to 75.5, but it is lower than the figure for England and Wales as a whole (83.6) which suggests that the population includes growing families nearly sufficient to balance the intake of retired persons.

The vital statistics are included in the report and details of the work carried out by Mr. Whitehouse, Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff.

I should like to express my appreciation of the happy and co-operative working relations in Whitstable, not only with Mr. Whitehouse and his staff, but also with the Chief Officers and staff of the other departments.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY
M.B., Ch.B. M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

The uncorrected birth rate was 12.9 per 1000 population, adjusted for population make-up to 20.0, thus comparing favourably with the national rate of 16.0. The percentage of births occurring outside marriage was 7%.

The death rate, before adjustment, was 16.2 per 1000, adjusted to 9.6 and comparing favourably to the national rate of 11.6.

Vital statistics in detail (1971):-

Population: Mid 1971: 25,240 Dwellings: 10,562

Live births = 326. Male = 172. Female = 154
Illegitimate = 24

Deaths = 408. Male = 195. Female = 213.

Elderly persons represented 23.3% of the population

England & Wales

Stillbirths = 15 Stillbirths per 1000 total
births = 5

12

Infant Deaths: Under 1 year = 3
Under 1 week = 2

Birth Rate (unadjusted) 12.9 (adjusted) 20.0 16.0

Percentage Illegitimate: = 7% 8%

Infant Mortality Rate = 9 18

Perinatal Mortality Rate = 21 22

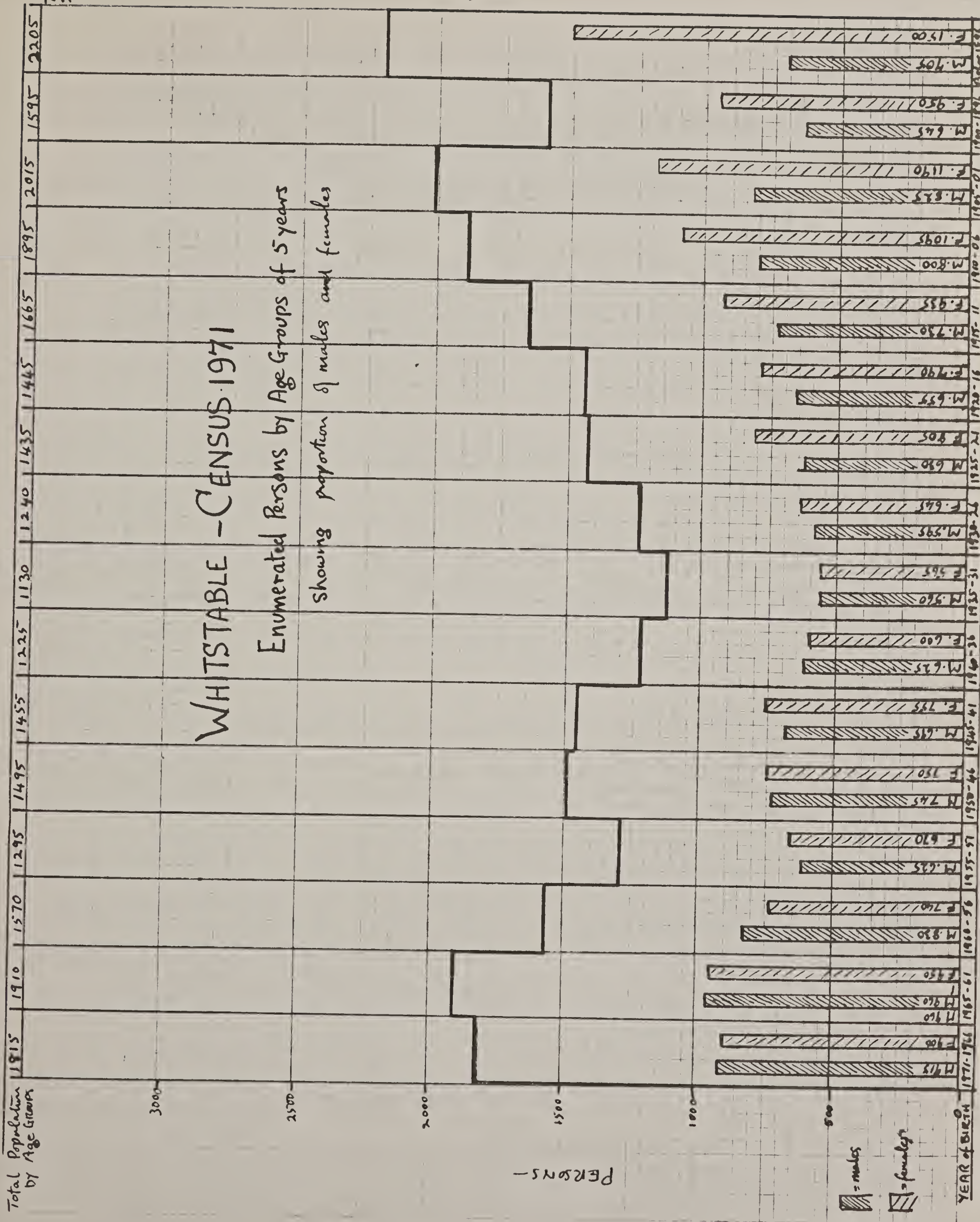
Death Rate (unadjusted) 16.2 (adjusted) 9.6 11.6

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus = 22
Male = 16 Female = 6

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus
(under 65 years of age) = 5
Male = 5 Female = 0

WHITSTABLE - CENSUS 1971

Enumerated Persons by Age Groups of 5 years
Showing proportion of males and females



TOTAL
2539

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (See Appendix)

The continuing occurrence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis of which five male and one female cases were notified during the year, shows clearly that this is a possibility not to be forgotten in the debilitated adult or elderly bronchitic.

Dysentery, which was a bother in 1970, did not reappear in 1971. Measles was prevalent in the middle of the year, indicating that not enough progress has been made in the promotion of measles vaccination. The occurrence of Scarlet fever was associated with other forms of streptococcal infection as an aftermath of winter illnesses, but did not persist throughout the year.

Winter vomiting disease or epidemic nausea caused its usual trouble and earned itself the title of the "Whitstable Bug". Unfortunately, Whitstable has no prior claim on this relatively short, but very uncomfortable illness, which is natural to the southern area and seasonally endemic in East Kent in autumn and spring. From reports received from one school in Whitstable, intermittent cases of mild gastro-enteritis indicate that this is the commonest infection occurring amongst the children. Various visits of enquiry have failed to disclose a cause.

HOUSING PROBLEMS

The outstanding problem, recently resolved by rehousing, was the occupation of a small boat by a couple with a young school child, in very overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions. The rapport between parent and local authority was a hindrance to easy resolution with the child showing the effects of the situation on his health and progress, for the circumstances amounted to social deprivation. Temporary relief by the break up of the family with mother and child living in a caravan ashore, brought some improvement but for the Public Health Department, an uneasy feeling that social services, public health sanctions and housing policy were not yet sufficiently integrated to resolve the extraordinary.

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Two cases required special attention during the year, both in the autumn when such cases come to the surface with the threat of winter ahead. One required application for an Order under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the other was resolved informally.

The successful informal action in combination with the Social Services Department concerned an 84 year old lady living in the rural fringe in an isolated rented dwelling in a state of disrepair. This resolute old lady had a broken arm in a sling. The house was

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (Contd.)

occasionally frequented by passing undesirables, and a "lodger" of the tramp variety. The language of communication was linked with alcohol, and food at times took second place. Nevertheless, she had sufficient insight, despite her self-neglect, to appreciate her deplorable state and to accept admission to Part III accommodation in October.

The second case occurred early in November. This was an 84 year old man who had become very dependant on his good neighbour. He was completely deaf and could not read written messages. He was anaemic, and extremely breathless, with chronic bronchitis. He refused the help of district nurses and all other aid and hazarded himself and his neighbours by his abuse of paraffin stoves. The urgency of this matter was emphasised by the occurrence of a smouldering fire in his bed from spilt paraffin, fortunately discovered by the neighbour on bringing in some food to him. The family doctor raised the case with the Medical Officer of Health. Two attempts had already been made to admit the old man to a hospital bed reserved for him, and it was arranged for a Magistrate to visit with the M.O.H. An order was issued without question and removal to hospital effected with the greatest care. I have a high regard for the way in which the Ambulance Service carry out the removal of such difficult cases, and consider it my duty not only to obtain the Order but to assist in the removal and follow through until the patient may be handed over personally to the staff of hospital or home. Although the old man settled contentedly into hospital and showed a liking for the change, his condition proved to be a terminal one.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The investigation into conditions in Whitstable Bay prior to the installation of the Long Sea Outfall continued. As the Gorrell Surface Water and Storm Water Outfall Scheme reached completion, it was possible to begin surveys to show the effect of this change.

Investigation was also made into methods of tracing the movement of outfall water as it was considered important not only to know the state of the sea in the Bay but also to identify sources of pollution that affected the state of the water. A tracer bacillus of the serratia species, helpful because of its colour on culture and similarity to E. coli in its rate of decay in water, was considered safe and suitable to use, and this method was added to the survey process, carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries biologist.

SHELLFISH

A complaint was received from the Port of London Authority that cockle gathering had been carried out within the area under their jurisdiction as controlled waters by fishermen from Whitstable. There was some doubt on the facts of the case but it was possible to give assurance that the cockles had received proper treatment in accord with their own requirements before sale. However, it was a useful reminder that the Port and City of London is the Authority over a prescribed area west of Warden Point on the Isle of Sheppey and in a line eastward approximately four miles offshore to a point approximately due north of the North Foreland and extending across the estuary to Essex.

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1971	AGES: 0-65		1970
		Male	Female	
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	4	1	-	2
" " Stomach	6	1	-	7
" " Intestine	8	1	-	14
" " Lungs, Bronchus	22	5	-	31
" " Breast	10	-	4	10
" " Uterus	4	-	3	5
" " Prostate	2	-	-	5
" " Larynx	1	-	-	1
Leukaemia	3	-	1	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	23	3	5	21
Diabetes Mellitus	2	-	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	-	-	3
Mental Disorders	1	-	-	1
Multiple Sclerosis	1	-	1	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	-	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Diseases	2	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	9	1	-	7
Ischaemic Heart Disease	115	18	5	119
Other Forms of Heart Disease	25	-	-	24
Cerebrovascular Disease	60	6	-	60
Anaemias	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	25	-	-	31
Influenza	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia	24	1	2	20
Bronchitis and Emphysema	20	1	2	29
Asthma	1	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	-	2
Peptic Ulcer	7	-	1	5
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	6	-	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	2	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	2	1	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	-	-	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	1	3
All Other Accidents	2	1	-	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	1	-	1
All Other External Causes	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	408			428
Male:	195	47		213
Female:	213		30	215

RECEIVED

1911

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7059

1940

251.3

10-18-1911

WATER SUPPLY

The Mid Kent Water Company supplies the whole area of the Urban District.

The quality of the water supply continued to be satisfactory. The fluoride content is around 0.15 parts per million.

Dwellings supplied from public water mains:	10,518
Dwellings not so supplied:	9
Total dwellings:	10,527
Population:	25,240

WATER SAMPLING TABLE

		Bacteriological Examination			Chemical Examination.		
		Samples taken	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Samples taken.	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Statutory Water Undertakings:	Raw:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Treated:	5	5	-	5	5	-
Other private sources:	Raw:	2	2	-	1	1	-
	Treated:	-	-	-	-	-	-

In addition, samples of water were taken by the Company's Chief Chemist from consumer's taps in the area and from the pumping stations which supply the water, which were also reported upon as satisfactory.

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects:...	280
Number of re-inspections made:...	349
Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action: ..	24
Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action:...	2
Number of houses demolished:	-
Number of houses closed:	1

Contd...

100-100

100-100

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HOUSING (Contd.)

Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were encountered that came within the statutory definition of the Housing Act. The standard is a low one in that both bedrooms and living rooms are taken into account when computing the "permitted number" and a bedroom standard might well be preferable to a general room standard. The position could arise in a two-bedroomed house with one living room that five persons over 10, or two persons over 10 with six children between the ages of 10 and six months, would not constitute legal overcrowding.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

It was not found necessary to propose the making of Management Orders in regard to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. Orders may be made when necessary to ensure proper standards of ventilation, satisfactory arrangements for sanitation, heating, lighting and general cleanliness.

Improvement and Conversion of Houses

The Surveyor's Department deals with the technical work involved in the issue of Standard and Discretionary Grants. 23 Standard and 87 Discretionary Grants were issued involving a total cost of £75,557.

Joint inspections are made following applications for Qualification Certificates when it is necessary to ensure that in addition to provision of standard amenities, properties are to be in good repair having regard to age, character and locality and are in all respects fit for human habitation.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year which would indicate that this particular Act has been superseded by later legislation which included rent increases.

New Houses - 1971

Total number of houses erected in 1971	..	..	..	123
by Local Authority	..	..	..	-
by other persons	..	..	..	123

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Hitherto, with one minor exception, all caravans throughout the area have been licenced on a seasonal basis. During the year, a proposal for the siting of 50 residential caravans was received, to be stationed on an existing holiday site. After full consideration, the proposal was agreed by the Council and the progress of this new development will be watched with interest.

More stringent conditions were imposed than those for the seasonal caravans and included individual piped water supply, connections for foul drainage, provision of sinks connected to the sewer, covered storage space, parking facilities and provisions to ensure the maintenance of a good state of repair.

There are, in the area, 21 licenced caravan sites providing accommodation for 2099 caravans and 239 chalets, with a total approximate area of 93 acres.

Licence conditions are based upon standards recommended by the Minister.

The collection of refuse from the sites during the summer is in addition to the normal service and the fact that some of the larger sites transport their own refuse to the Tip is of material benefit.

The stationing of tents does not come within the purview of the Act but is controlled under the provision of the Public Health Act which permits sporadic camping within the "free period" allowed. Planning consent was given for one tented site which is undoubtedly serving a useful need.

105 inspections were made to ensure compliance with licence conditions and the few infringements which were encountered were speedily dealt with upon request. The sites were found to be well conducted and presented no serious public health problems.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no recognised offensive trades in the town.

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FOOD

Food premises were visited during the year when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

A problem that does arise is that of inefficient stock rotation which permits the sale of newly delivered foods before the older stocks have been sold. In the case of short life food, this can result in mould formation before delivery to customers. Shop keepers are urged to formulate their own code system to identify the age of their products as generally the manufacturers' code number is only intelligible to themselves.

There would appear to be a case for manufacturers to date stamp their products which would be clear to shopkeeper and customer alike.

No. of Premises by Category		Premises fitted to comply with Reg.16	Premises to which Reg.19 applies	Premises Fitted to comply with Reg.19
Butchers	20	20	20	20
Fishmongers	14	14	14	14
Cafes, etc.	71	71	71	71
Cake Shops	11	11	11	11
Confectioners	29	29	-	-
Greengrocers	14	14	14	14
Grocers	42	42	42	42
Off Licences	9	9	-	-
Licenced Premises	49	49	49	49
Others	9	9	9	9
	268	268	230	230

1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I

1. INSPECTIONS

<u>PREMISES</u> (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF:		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	91	87	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	5	-	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	94	93	6	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	Number of cases in which defects were found:				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness S.1	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding S.2	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature S.3	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation S.4	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. S.6	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences.S.7					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	6	6	-	1	-

OUTWORKERS

Notification was received of one outworker, a maker of wearing apparel. (Sect. 137(1)(C)).

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act was designed to secure the use of "Clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined and require that premises affected should be registered. One such registration is in force.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued for the keeping of pet shops which were subject to conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957

Persons collecting waste foods are required to utilise approved boiling or sterilisation plant. Two current licences are in force.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Three dealers are registered under the Act for the purpose of carrying on business within the Urban area.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

Constant vigilance is necessary to ensure that rodent infestations are reduced to a minimum and surveys are carried out and complaints dealt with by the General Assistant who has been fully trained for the work by attending a Ministry course.

Routine sewer treatments are carried out which have resulted in a virtually rodent free sewerage system with attendant minimal surface infestation.

209 rat and 43 mice infestations were dealt with during the year.

87 visits were made in connection with other pests and 40 wasps nests destroyed.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The kerbside system of refuse collection continued during the year utilising three Pakmatic rear loading compression vehicles with a fourth as a standby.

Men engaged on the work comprise three drivers and eight loaders who move approximately 180 tons of refuse each week.

There is no municipal bin supply scheme in force and householders are required to provide their own bins.

A bonus incentive scheme is in operation and bin counts are periodically undertaken by the Work Study Section to re-assess conditions and facilitate the re-deployment of the crews when occasion demands. This has enabled the additional work content to be taken up without the provision of additional labour.

Refuse disposal is carried out at the Warkletts refuse tip, consolidation being effected by means of a Track Marshall Bulldozer. The life of the tip is nearing its close but it is expected that it will last the life of the Council in its present form and that the new disposal point in April 1974 will be that to be provided by the new County Council.

A feasibility study has been carried out on the possibility of operating a joint scheme for refuse disposal with the neighbouring authorities of Bridge Blean, Herne Bay and Canterbury which will be of material assistance to the new County when preparing its scheme.

Contd.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL (Contd.)

The problem of abandoned cars and articles which cannot be consolidated with the refuse continues and scrap dealers were only able to effect intermittent clearance. The problem is the availability of suitable crushing equipment to reduce the metal to manageable proportion and the market value of the resultant product to compensate for labour and equipment involved.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The number of cesspools at the end of the year was 312. A total of 1,456 emptyings were carried out, each property being allowed 6 free emptyings a year.

45 excess emptyings produced an income of £152.53p.

One full time emptier is employed together with a combined cesspool and gulley emptier.

The emptiers discharge into a tank at the sewage works where the contents are subjected to dilution before joining the main flow of sewage in order to reduce the effect of the septic and acid matter on the biological activity of the treatment process.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The street sweeping service was augmented during the year by the introduction of a Blaw Knox Pathmaster mechanical sweeper which was instrumental in effecting an improved coverage of the area. At the same time there was a reduction in the manual sweepers of the equivalent labour content of $2\frac{1}{2}$ men, leaving four full time men and one part time. Whilst a larger area was covered it became evident that enough attention could not be given to the built-up and traffic congested area where the most effective medium is still the manual sweeper. However, in the current year, additional help was made available and the present staff comprises five manual sweepers and two mechanical sweepers with their attendant drivers.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Supervision was maintained of the 14 public conveniences distributed throughout the area.

Cleansing is carried out by means of two full time cleaners provided with van for transportation and two part time workers. Five of the conveniences are closed during the winter period.

PUBLIC BATHS

The public baths, which are situated at the Horsebridge, are open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

The total number of baths taken during the year was 3,691 which compares with the previous year's total of 3,936. The figures for 1969 and 1968 respectively were 4,668 and 4,537.

The downward trend continues which is to be expected with the improvement and modernisation of houses that is now taking place.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

The Department specifically deals with the disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse. It is the statutory responsibility of the Council to provide facilities where persons resident in the area may deposit refuse, other than business refuse, at all reasonable times, free of charge.

A compound, adjacent to the refuse tip at Yorkletts, has been provided for this purpose which has created a problem in clearance in that it is much abused by the indiscriminate dumping of business refuse.

For a period, the use of the compound was restricted to certain times when an attendant was present to control deposits. However, during times of closure, rubbish was piled outside the entrance and on the verge with an even greater problem of clearance.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

66 visits were made to ensure compliance with the Act and regulations relating to the storage of petroleum spirit.

All installations are subject to licenced conditions which incorporate a model code of principles of construction recommended as a guide to Councils by the Home Office. New installations are inspected during the course of construction when tanks and pipelines are pressure tested.

Liaison is maintained with the Kent Fire Brigade with whom joint annual inspections are made.

There were 31 licences in force at the end of the year permitting the storage of 107,960 gallons of petrol in underground tanks and 3,510 gallons of petroleum mixture in surface stores. The total revenue from licence fees was £133.00.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

113 visits were made in connection with noise emission which is fast becoming a major problem of the day.

A working group on the Noise Abatement Act of the Noise Advisory Council issued its report in 1971 which is generally thought to be the prelude to a new Noise Abatement Act, its terms of reference were "to study further the working of the Noise Abatement Act; to formulate proposals for strengthening it; and to report."

It is considered that the present Act is not effective against "transient" sources of noise nuisance in that the procedures of the Act are so slow and cumbersome that before abatement measures can be enforced, the work giving rise to the complaint has been completed and the persons concerned have moved on to another site. However, with certain types of equipment and plant, high level noise emissions are inevitable until improved designs are introduced and in these cases one must ensure that the best practical means have been taken to minimise and reduce the noise levels.

One particular source of noise problem during the year arose in connection with the Gorrell Drainage Scheme arising from the operation of diesel operated pumps for extended periods. These were, of necessity, stationed in the immediate vicinity of dwelling houses. In some cases, the maximum desirable decibel levels were exceeded in spite of extensive screening. In view of the urgency and necessity for these works, the majority of householders affected accepted the position, particularly when it was demonstrated that all practical means were being taken to minimise the noise.

A frequent cause of complaint is that of noisy animals and it is interesting to note that the Kent County Council have made a byelaw as to Noisy Animals. This enables at least three householders residing within hearing of the animals to institute proceedings, subject to certain procedural formalities, when they allege that a particular animal is a serious nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood.

1887

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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Department is responsible for the administration of this Act which came into force in 1964. 229 premises were registered with the Council comprising 61 offices, 142 retail shops, 2 wholesale shops, 22 catering establishments and 2 fuel storage depots, employing a total of 377 males and 656 females.

During the year, 23 general inspections were carried out and a total number of 106 visits were made to registered premises.

PORT HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The first five months of the year saw the continued importation of fresh vegetables and salads through the West Quay. However, at the end of May, due to a change in Company policy, the two ships, Westland Trader and Westland Producer, were disposed of and all produce went by road from Dover to Westlands Depot in Faversham for subsequent distribution.

On the East Quay, palletised cargo of canned meat and dairy produce arrived every week in the M.V. Dangel. General cargo consisting of agricultural machinery, electrical goods and sundry cargo were exported.

Other cargo handled at the harbour included stone, sand, ballast, wheat and maize, which were brought in regularly and occasionally coal.

Routine inspections were made in the Harbour precincts for evidence of rodent infestations, which were dealt with as and when they arose.

Regular weekly visits were maintained in connection with duties under the Imported Food Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

Nine cleansing tanks have been provided for the purification of oysters, which have received Ministry approval. It is the responsibility of the Department to undertake periodic inspections and sampling of the oysters.

75 batches of oysters were taken and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results of which denoted that all tanks were operating efficiently.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Details of inspections made are as follows:

Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	48
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	61
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	214
Cafes, Restaurants and Licenced Premises	..	..	..	132
Food Preparation	..	..	..	94
Unsound Food	..	..	..	84
Noise	..	..	..	113
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	118
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	158
Overcrowding	..	..	..	4
Insect Pests	..	..	..	35
Camping Sites	..	..	..	105
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	183
Drainage	..	..	..	248
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	19
Air Pollution	..	..	..	50
Rodent Control	..	..	..	232
Sea and Water Pollution	..	..	..	66
Port Health	..	..	..	143
Petroleum	..	..	..	66
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	53
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	257
Factories Act	..	..	..	90
Water Supplies	..	..	..	22
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	81
Refuse Collection & Disposal	..	..	..	348
Offices and Shops	..	..	..	106
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	223
Revisits	..	..	..	349

APPENDIX

Infectious Diseases

	Quarters of Year				By Age Groups					TOTAL	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	10	1	-	-	1	8	1	1	-	1	11
Measles	1	22	83	-	36	68	1	1	-	99	106
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS	BY AGE GROUPS				TOTAL	
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1970	1971
<u>Respiratory:</u>						
Male:	1	1	2	1	4	5
Female:	-	-	-	1	2	1
<u>Other Forms:</u>						
Male:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female:	-	-	1	-	-	1

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December, 1971:
(1970 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory: Male 27 (31) Female: 13 (15)

Other Forms: Male: 3 (3) Female: 10 (10)

APPENDIX (continued)

IMMUNISATION: (figures supplied by the County M.O.H.)

Against Smallpox: Primary Vaccination = 177 (164 in 1970)
 Revaccination (School age under 8 years) = 9
 (Births 1970 = 326)
 (Primary vaccination is recommended at age 1 year)

Against Diphtheria: Triple = Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus
 immunisation.
 Dip/Tet = Diphtheria and Tetanus immunisation.

		<u>to age 5</u>	<u>5 to age 15</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>(1970)</u>
Primary	Triple	263	-	263	253
	Dip/Tet	7	1	8	5
Booster	Triple	11	25	36	58
	Dip/Tet	31	288	319	399
<u>Against Poliomyelitis:</u>					
Complete Course		294	-	294	317
Reinforcing Doses		28	356	384	388
<u>Against Tetanus:</u>					
Primary		1	52	53	50
Reinforcing		1	32	33	52
<u>Against Measles:</u>					
Primary		261	45	306	308

(Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis
 protection is recommended to begin between 3 - 6 months
 of age).

